

**“Where are YOU from,
then?”**

THE REAL P.W.S. !



EIN GWLEDYDD.

[A] Yr ALBAN

[C] CYMRU

[YW] Yr YNYS WERDD

[LL] LLOEGR,
yn cynnwys KERNOW (CERNYW).

[Morgannwg] **ABERAFAN**: aber.....afan //
PORT TALBOT

[C]

- **aber Afon Afan** (? Personal name?, saint):-
beware confusion from 'afon' = 'river'.
- It rises on **Crug Afan** in **Blaen Afan** and flows by **Cymer Afan** (where it is joined by the **Corrwg** stream) past **Pont-rhyd-y-fen**, through **Cwm Afan** onwards to **LLanfihangel Ynys Afan** (Michaelston-super-Avan) and into the sea at **ABERAFAN**.
- **Port Talbot** was coined in 1836 after the construction of new docks at River Afan's mouth for exporting coal and iron. The Talbot family had, through marriage, inherited both the **Margam** and **Penrhyn** estates.

[Morgannwg] **ABERAFAN**: aber.....afan //
PORT TALBOT

“Enwogion o fri” :-

Richard BURTON (1925 – 1984)
Sir Anthony HOPKINS
George THOMAS, (1909 – 1997)
1st. Viscount Tonypandy

o.o.s.c. Morgannwg : morgann.....wg:-
<< “gwlad Morgan (brenin)”.

[Mynwy] **ABERGAFENNI**: aber.....gafenni
// ABERGAVENNY

[C]

- Usually abbreviated to **Y FENNI**, whether out of **Gafenni** or even of **Abergafenni** via some unrecorded form(? **Afenni** ?).
- Its British name, **Gobannio(n)**, referred to a small Roman fort and settlement meaning “place by the river Gafenni”. Within it, though, is the element that gives Modern Welsh “**gof**” (“smith”) and “**gefail**” (smithy), giving a meaning of a “river near iron workings”, or “flowing over iron-ore deposits”.
- “**aber**” (ad + bêr) v. “**cymer**” (com + bêr)
{ 24 x “estuary” } v. { 64 x “confluence” }
- **cymer Afon Gafenni ac Afon Wysg**
- **o.o.s.c. [LLydaw] QUIMPER = “cymer”.**

[YW]

- cf. “comar” in Irish (= “cymer”) : yet.....0 x “aber” ; 3 x “inver” !
- [Co.Donegal] **INNEAR NÁILE** (= “estuary of River Náile”) // **INVER.**
[Co.Galway] **INDREABHÁN** >> **INBHEARÁN** (=“little estuary”)
// **INVERAN.**
- [Co.Wicklow] **INBHEAR DAEILE** (= “estuary of River Deel”)
// **INVEREELA.**
- [Co.Down] **COMAR** (= “confluence”) >> **COMBER.**
[Co.Clare] **BÉAL ÁTHA CHOMHRAIC** (= “mouth of the ford
of the confluence”) >> **BALLYCORICK.**
- [Co.Offaly] **BÉAL ÁTHA CHOMAIR** (= “mouth of the ford of the
confluence”) >> **BALLYCUMBER.**
- [Co.Kilkenny] **CAÍSLEÁN AN CHOMAIR** (= “castle of the
confluence”) >> **CASTLECOMAR.**

[A]

- [Perth & Kinross-shire] **COMAR** (= “confluence ... of Ruchil Water, River Lednock, River Earn”) >> **COMRIE**.
- [Lanarkshire] **COMAR NAN ALLT** (= “meeting of the waters”) >> **CUMBERNAULD**.
- [Fife] **CUPER** (= “confluence...of River Eden”) >> >> **CUPAR**.

- “Enwogion o fri” :-
Lord Crickhowell, Baron (1987) of [Powys] **PONT ESGOB** ,
after being Secretary of State for Wales (1979 – 1987)
and M.P. for Pembroke (1970 – 1987).

- **o.o.s.c.** “**aber**” + **glas(n)(ai)** >>
 (“confluence” + “blue of the water” >> **ABERGLASNE**).

[Mynwy] **ABERSYCHAN:** **aber.....sychan**

[C]

- **cymer Afon Sychan** (1616) **ac Afon LLwyd** : (N.B. sometimes runs dry, perhaps because it passes over fine gravel and there is no limestone there).
- [Powys] **Afon Hepste** :- “**hysb/hesb**” (= “tendency to dry up”) +
+ “**teu**” (“darkness”) i.e. “dark river
tending to drought”.
- [Powys] **Afon Hesbin** :- i.e. “a river that dries in the summer”.

[YW]

- [Co.Kilkenny] **AN TULACH THIRIM // TULLAHERIN** :-
(<< “**an tulach**” (= “hillock”) + “**tirim**” (= “dry”),
(“dry” ?? because in middle of marshy terrain ??).

[Mynwy] **ABERSYCHAN:** aber.....sychan

- [FFlint] **Sychdyn** // **Soughton** :- a Welsh form of O.E. “sog”, (= “cors”) + O.E. “tūn”, (= “ferm fawr”).
- [Powys, Maesyfed] **Sychnant** (“sych” + “nant” (= “cwm”) :- (“parched valley”).
- [Gwynedd, Caernarfon] **Sychnant** (“sych” + “nant”) :- (“parched river-bed pass (bwlch)”).
- [Powys, Dinbych] **Sycharth** (“sych”) + (“garth”) :- (“castle on a dry, forested slope”).

[LL]

- [Kernow] **BOSCEAN** (<< “bos” + “syghan”) :- (“dwelling at a dry spot”).
- [Kernow] **BOZION** (<< “bronn” + “syghan”) :- (“dry breast-hill”).

[Mynwy] **ABERSYCHAN:** aber.....sychan

[C]

- **o.o.s.c.** Y tylwyth a drigai yma, sef **MENAPII / MENAVII >>**
MYNWWY.
- **“Enwogion o fri” :-**
Roy JENKINS, Baron (1920 – 2003)

[Morgannwg] **ABERTAWE:** **aber.....tawe** // SWANSEA

[C]

- **Aber Afon Tawe** :- (= “dark/black” or “flowing”).
- Sveinn + Old Norse “sáer” (= “sea” >> Swansea, meaning in effect :-
(“the sea-place of Sveinn > Sven”).
- Also.....**Ramsey** (“Hrafn’s island”), **Grassholm** (“grass island”),
Emsger (“Em’s kerry”), **Musselwick** (“mussel bay”), and
Point of Ayr (contains Norse “eyrr” for “sandbank” !)//
Y Parlwr Du, (mainland Wales’ northernmost point) ; -
(“parlwr” = “llety”, “cysgod”). (O.N. “vik” = “bay”, “creek”).
- [Isle of Man] and [**Orcaibh** / Orkney] also have a “gravel-bank”,
Point of Ayre.

[Morgannwg] **ABERTAWE:** **aber.....tawe** // SWANSEA

- “Enwogion o fri” :-

William John	CHARLES (1931 – 2004)
Michael	HESELTINE
Catherine Zeta	JONES
Sir Harry Donald	SECOMBE (1921 – 2001)
Dylan Marlais	THOMAS (1914 – 1953)
Archbishop Rowan	WILLIAMS

[Morgannwg] **BANWEN**: ban.....wen

[C]

- Between **Blaendulais** and **Glyn-nedd**.
- Dialectal corruption of “**panwaun**”, “**pân**” (= “cotton grass”, also known as “**plu ’r gweunydd**” (= the moorlands’ feathers) + “**gwaun**” (“wet high-level moorland”).
- In full, distinguished as **Banwen Pyrddin**, thanks to the small stream on the moor that runs into **Afon Nedd Fechan**.
- The derivation of “**pyrddin**” is not clear, but cannot be considered to have any connection with “**purddyn**” (“**dyn pur**”), i.e. :- a pure or good man,.....a puritan)!!!

[Morgannwg] **BARGOED**: bar.....goed
// **BARGOD**

[C]

- NOT..... “bar” (“peak”, “brow”) + “coed” (“woods”)(as in **ARGOED**)
- [Mynwy] **ARGOED** (<< “ar” + “coed”(m).) = (“yn wynebu coed”)
- “bargod” (m) = “ymyl” (m/f) = “ffin” (f) // “boundary”, such as the one between “Morgannwg” and “Mynwy”.
- [Mynwy] **ABERBARGOED** (<< “aber” + “bargod” (m).) =
(= “confluence at the boundary”).

[Morgannwg] **BARGOED**: bar.....goed
// **BARGOD**

[LL]

- [Kernow] **BARGOES** / **BARGUS** (<< “bar” + “coes”) :-
(= “summit of the wood”) (cf. “bar” + “coed”).

- “Enwogion o fri” :-

Alun HODDINOTT (1929 – 2008)

[Avon] **BATH**

// **CAERFADDON**

[LL]

- Pure English !
- 9th century document:- “in illa famosa urbe thaet is aet them hatum bathum” (hot baths).
- “**Aquae Calidae**”, but later “**Aquae Sulis**” (a pagan god).
- Anglo-Saxon name of “**Akemanchester**” :-
(> Aquae / Akeman Street).
- influence in name of local villages of **Batheaston**, **Batchford**, **Bathwick** and **Bathampton**.

[Avon] **BATH**

- What is more :-

Bath (973) : the coronation of King Edgar (reigned 959 - 975) included not just the act of crowning, but also solemn anointing and a form of coronation oath, thereby really initiating the continuous history of the English coronation service, with prominent churchmen playing a major part in the ceremony, and securing the continuity of the monarchy.

- [Gloucestershire] **DYRHAM** : (<< O.E. “dēor” + “hamm” = “special area of land roamed by deer”).
- 577 Ceawlin, King of Wessex, wins this battle, a third defeat for the Britons. Wessex, the emerging power, goes on to gain **Gloucester, Cirencester, Bath** and access to the sea, so the people of Cornwall are detached from Wales and the other Celtic tribes. Cornwall is eventually incorporated (950) into Wessex.

[Morgannwg] **BEDLINOG**: bed.....linog

[C]

- “bod ” (=”man preswyl”) + “llwynog, llwynogod (m.)” (=fox) >>
>> “fox’s earth”.
- “fox” = cadno, cadnoaid / cadnawon / cedny
= llawern, llewyrn
= llewynawg
= llwynog, llwynogod
= llywarn / llywern / llewyrn
- [Dyfed, Penfro] **LLANLLAWERN** : llan.....llawern :
// **LLANLLAWER** (= “church of Saint **LLewyrn**”),
a name based on the plural of “llawern”).

- [Mynwy] **LLANFIHANGEL YSTUM LLYWERN:**
llan.....Mihangel.....ystum.....llywern :-
 (= “St. Michael’s Church at the bend
 (= “ystum, ystumiau (m./f.)”) in the River Fox”) //
 // **LLANVIHANGEL YSTERN LLEWERN.**

[A]

- **BEINN BHALGAIREAN** (= “mountain of the foxes”) :-
 “balgair” (m), “bhalgairean” (= “fox”,..... “rogue”) !
- **CARN A’ CHOIN DEIRG** (= “cairn of the red dog”) :-
 “cù” (m), “coin” (= “dog”). [ci (m), cwn].
- **RUBHA AIRD AN T-SIONNAICH** (= “Foxpoint”) :-
 “sionnaich” (m) (= “fox”),..... “bagpipe reed”) !

[YW]

- [Co. Leitrim] **FOXFIELD** :- **CNOCÁN AN MHADA RUA** =
(= “little hill of the red dog”);
<< “madadh” (m) “rua” (= “fox”).
- [Co. Mayo] **FOXHALL** :- **POLL NA T-SIONNAIGH** =
(= “hole of the fox”, “fox’s earth”).

[LL]

- [Essex] **FOXEARTH** (<< O.E. “fox” + “earthe”).
- [Wiltshire] **FOXHAM** (<< O.E. “fox” + hām/hamm).
 {“hām” = “village” // “hamm” = “land enclosed by a natural
 feature, e.g. water meadow”}
- [Lancs. / N. Yorks.] **FOXHOLES** (<< O.E. “fox” + “hol”):- (“hole”).
- [Norfolk / Wilts.] **FOXLEY** (<< O.E. “fox” + “lēah”):- (“clearing”).
- [Staffs.] **FOXT** (<< O.E. “fox” + “wīst”):- (“den”).
- [Cambs./ Leics.] **FOXTON** (<< O.E. “fox” + “tūn”):- (“steading”).
- [Durham] **FOXTON** (<< O.E. “fox” + “denu”):- (“valley”).

[Co. Mayo] **BELCARRA:** bel.....carra

[YW]

•

BAILE NA CORA :

(= “homestead of the weir”).

• [Co. Antrim] , [Co. Mayo] **BALLYCARRY** (= “weir town”).

• [Co. Clare] **KINCORA** // << **CIAN CORADH** :-
(= “head of the weir”).

• [Co. Louth] **DRUMCAR** // << **DROIM CHORA** :-
(= “bridge of the weir”).

[Co. Mayo] BELCARRA: bel.....carra

[C]

- “cored (f), coredau” = “weir”, “dam”, “fishgarth”.
- [Dyfed, Penfro] ABERGWAUN : “aber” + “Gwaun” // FISHGUARD :-
(<< O.Norse :- “fiskr” (= “fish”) + “garthr” (= “yard”).

[YW]

- WESTPORT // CATHAIR NA MART :-
(<< “cathair” (= “stone fort”) +
+ “mart” (= “ox or cow fattened for the butcher”).
(= “stone fort of the oxen / beef cattle”),
- Named from Westport Bay after being planned c.1780.

[Morgannwg, Castell-nedd Port Talbot]

BLAENDULAIS: blaen.....dulais //

SEVEN SISTERS

[C]

- **Tarddle yr Afon Dulais** (= “dark blue river”).
- **SEVEN SISTERS**, so named in 1872 at the opening ceremony of “The Dylais Valley Colliery”, it being the bright idea of Evan Evans Bevan, the only male offspring of David Bevan, who, together with his uncle, Evan Evans, not only established this anthracite empire, but also “The Vale of Neath Brewery” in **Cadoxton**, i.e. **Cadoxton – juxta –Neath** // **LLANGATWG** (= “church of saint “**Cadog**”, << (“**llan**”) + (“**Cadog**”) (**sant**)).

[Lincolnshire] **BOSTON**: bo.....ston :-

[LL]

- A 654 record gives “**ICANHO**” (O.E. “Ica’s hill” : “hōh”).
- O.E. “stān” / O.N. “steinn” / O.Danish “sten” (= “stone”).
- St. Botulf / Botolph (17th. June) preached Christianity to the Middle Anglians (? at or from the stone ?).
- An 1130 document refers to Bōtwulf, possibly not the saint, but a local landowner, with the stone being a boundary marker.
- Lincolnshire Puritans founded the other **BOSTON** in 1630.

[Avon] BRISTOL // BRYSTE CAERODOR

- << O.E. “brycg” (= “bridge”) +
+ O.E. “stōw” (= “holy place or assembly place”), as in :-
Padstow, Stowmarket, Stow-on-the-Wold.
- (1086) Domesday Book’s “BRISTOU” appeared in 1200 as :-
“BRISTOLL”, thanks to the Anglo-Normans.

CAERDYDD: caer.....dydd : // **CARDIFF**.

[C]

- “caer” = “stronghold”.
- Afon Taf (Afon Tyf).
- (= “dark”, “black” or else “flowing”).

CAERDYDD: caer.....dydd : // **CARDIFF.**

- “Enwogion o fri” :-

Shirley BASSEY

Jeremy BOWEN

Ryan GIGGS

John HUMPHRYS

Colin JACKSON

Ivor NOVELLO (1893 – 1952)

Terry YORATH

[Dyfed] **CAERFYRDDIN**: caer.....fyrrdin //
CARMARTHEN.

[C]

- “Maridinum” / “Moridinum” (>>O.W. **morddin** > **merddin**> **myrddin**).
- “Moridinum” was also used to refer to what is now known as [Devon] **SIDMOUTH** (<< O.E. “sīd” = “broad”) !!!
- “môr” + “lle caerog” >> (=“caer ger y môr”) // (=“fort by the sea”).
- Nid..... **Myrddin, dewin Arthur** ! (It was Geoffrey of Monmouth (c.1090 – 1155) who wrote about Myrddin (< Merinus).
- o.o.s.c. (1974) **Testun Y Gadair** :- “Y Dewin” !!!

[Mynwy] **CAERFFILI: caer.....FFili //**
CAERPHILLY

[C]

- **“caer”** (= “castle”) + (? Saint ? **“FFili”**).
- A 1271 document confirms the name of the town after a Gilbert de Clare had built the first castle in 1268.
- **Who is FFili ?**
- **“Enwogion o fri”** :-
Tommy COOPER (1921 – 1984)

[Worcestershire] **CAERWRANGON:**
caer.....wrangon // WORCESTER.

[LL]

- << O.E. “ceaster” + Weogaran (in 691 as “Weogarnaceaster”) =
= (“tribe of dwellers by the winding river”), but.....
not **Afon Hafren** // River Severn, but River “Vigora”
i.e. River Wyre).
- **WORCESTER** may have been “**VERTIS**” to the Romans, but it
was not their “**VIROCONIUM CORNOVIORUM**”, which
was originally the hill-fort on The Wrekin, but, later on,
and a mere 4 miles to the east, the Roman fortress
and town of [Salop] **WROXETER.**

[Worcestershire] **CAERWRANGON**:
caer.....wrangon // WORCESTER.

[LL]

- [Shropshire] **WROXETER** ["**CAER WRYGON**"], originally the capital of the "**CORNOVIA**", ("worshippers of a horned stag-god"),..... a tribe who also appeared in Caithness (!!!).
- When spoken of as the "**DUROCORNIVIA**", they were a client tribe of the "**DUMNONIA**", whose capital was **Exeter** (<< **Isca**). It was the "**DUROCORNIVIA**" who gave their name to.....**CORNWALL** !
- Very curiously, **WROXETER** was also recorded as "**Rochestre**" in the (1086) Domesday Book, but it did not become another....."**ROCHESTER**" !

[Worcestershire] **CAERWRANGON:**
caer.....wrangon // WORCESTER.

- “Famous faces”:-

William Richard Morris	NUFFIELD (1877 – 1963)
Sheila	SCOTT (1927 – 1988)
Vesta TILLEY (born Matilda	POWLES) (1864 – 1952)

[Mynwy] **CASNEWYDD-ar-WYSG:**
cas.....newydd.....ar.....Wysg//
NEWPORT.

[C]

- (= Castell newydd ar Afon Wysg) , (i.e. = “new” by comparison with (3 miles away !) **CAERLEON**).
- [Dyfed] **TREFDRAETH // NEWPORT:-** (= “tref ger Traeth Edrywy”) (= “homestead by Edrywy’s beach”) >> “town on the shore of River Nefern // **Afon Nyfer**”.
- “port” = “new market town” >> “new port and shipping harbour”.

[LL]

- o.o.s.c. [Buckinghamshire] **NEWPORT PAGNELL:-**
new market town of a 12th. Century Norman lord of the manor with the name of Fulc Paganel >> a nickname, (= “little pagan”) !

[Mynwy] **CASNEWYDD-ar-WYSG:**
cas.....newydd.....ar.....wysg//
NEWPORT.

- “Enwogion o fri” :-

William Henry DAVIES (1871 – 1940)

Leslie THOMAS

[Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **CASTELL NEWYDD** **EMLYN // NEWCASTLE EMLYN**

[C]

- castell.....newydd.....emlyn.
- EMLYN = chweched cantref yr hen DDYFED.
- ancient division of a county.
- “emlyn” << (“am”) + (“glyn”) = (“gwlad o gwmpas y glyn”).
- Isaac Carter creates Wales’ first stationary press in nearby ATPAR // TRERHEDYN in 1717 ; 1st. book in Welsh had appeared in 1546 (“Yn y Lhyvyr Hwnn/ Yn y llyfr hwn”).

[Co. Mayo] **CASTLEBAR: castle.....bar.**

[YW]

- **CAISLEÁN AN BHARRAIGH** :- (= “de Barra’s castle”).
- Anglo-Normans march into **IRELAND** and in 1171 the Irish kings submit to Henry II’s army.
- (The Anglo-Normans had begun their conquest of **ENGLAND** in 1066 and their conquest of **WALES** in 1093).

DUBLIN: **dub**.....**lin** : (// **DULYN**)

[YW]

- << “**dubh**” (= “black”) + “**linn**” (= “pool”) : (waters of River Liffey).
- [Co. Derry] **GULLADUFF**:- << “**guala**” (= “shoulder”) +
+ “**dhubh**” (= “black”). [cf. Cardiff !].
- **BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH** :- << “**baile**” (= “township”) +
+ “**áth**” (= “ford”). +
+ “**cliath**” (= of the hurdle).
- “**cliath**” = “**clwyd**” (“hurdle”).

DUBLIN: dub.....lin : (// DULYN)

“Famous faces” :-

Francis	BACON	(1909 – 1992)
Samuel	BECKETT	(1906 – 1989)
Brendan	BEHAN	(1923 – 1964)
James Augustine Aloysius	JOYCE	(1882 – 1941)
Maureen	O’HARA (née FITZSIMMONS)	
Maureen Paula	O’SULLIVAN	(1911 – 1998)
George Bernard	SHAW	(1856 – 1950)
Oscar Fingal O’Flahertie Wills	WILDE	(1854 – 1980)
William Butler	YATES	(1865 - 19390)
Arthur	WELLESLEY,	(1769 – 1852)
	1 st . Duke of WELLINGTON	

EDINBURGH: edin.....burgh, //
CAEREDIN : caer / dinas.....Edin

[A]

- c.700 **Taliesin** talks of “Eydden” / “Eidden”:- ? a person ?
- 7th. Century “**DIN EIDYN**” :- ? Old Welsh “**eiddyn**”,
(= “hill slope”, “rock face”?)
- Anglicised reversal produced:- “**EDINBURGH**”.
- **DUNEDIN**:- in 1848 Scottish settlers wanted to found
“New Edinburgh”, but the then Mayor of Edinburgh
persuaded them to settle for its Gaelic form:-
“**Dun Eideann**”.

EDINBURGH: edin.....burgh, //

CAEREDIN : caer.....Edin

- “Famous faces” / “**Deagh-ainmean**” :-

John George	BARTHOLOMEW	(1831 - 1893)
Alexander Graham	BELL	(1847 – 1922)
Rory	BREMNER	
Sir Sean Thomas	CONNERY	
Ronald Balfour	CORBETT	
Sir Arthur Ignatius	CONAN DOYLE	(1859 – 1930)
Sir Herbert Nigel	GRESLEY	(1876 – 1941)
Sir Henry “Harry”	LAUDER	(1870 – 1950)

[Greater Manchester] **ESTON** : est.....ton]

[LL]

- **Norton, Sutton, Middleton, Weston, and Easton/Aston.**
- O.E. “tūn” (“rough fence for primitive stockade” >> “shelter to sleep” >> “encampment” >> “village” >> “town”).
- [Dorset // Hants.// Wilts.] **ALTON** : al.....ton :-
(<< O.E. “āwiell” (= “source of a stream,
e.g. River Wey or River Piddle) + O.E. “tūn” (= “farmstead”).
- [Kent // Surrey] **EWELL** : ew.....ell :-
(<< O.E. “æwiell”), (=“source of a stream”).
- [Greater London] **CARSHALTON** : carsh.....al.....ton :-
(<< O.E. “cæerse” + “æwiell” + “tūn”
(= “farm by a spring where watercress grows”).

[Greater Manchester] **ESTON** : est.....ton]

[Greater Manchester] **URMSTON** : urms.....ton : “farmstead of (a Scandinavian, called) Urm”,(i.e. Old Norse + O.E. “t□n”).

- Attaching the zoological idea of “worm” (and thereby associating it with **The Great Orme** // **Penygogarth**) and with **Worm’s Head** // **Pen Pyrod**) is more than unlikely.
- Also, the combination of the two surnames Orme and Eston has to be discounted, for the simple reason that there is no single known existence of a toponym (especially a medieval one) compiled of two personal names.

[Greater Manchester] **ESTON** : est.....ton]

- [Greater Manchester] **WITHINGTON** : withing.....ton :-
(= “farmstead with a willow copse”),
i.e. << O.E. “widign” (“willow”) + O.E.
“tūn”,
.....with -“withign”- altering in time to -“withing”-.
- [Gloucestershire] **WITHINGTON** : withing.....ton :-
(= “Widia’s hill”),
(<< O.E. Widia +
“dūn”).
- [Greater Manchester] **WYTHENSHAW** : wythen... shawe:-
(= “willow copse”),
i.e. << O.E. “widign” (= “willow”) + O.E. “sceaga” (= “copse”).

[ESTON : est.....ton]

- [Greater London] **WILLESDEN** :- wille.....s.....den :-
(<< O.E. “æwiell” + O.E. “d□n”)
(= “hill by a spring”).
- [Derbyshire] **BAKEWELL** :- bak.....ew.....ell :-
(= “Beadeca’s well / spring”),
etc., etc.....and even : ---

[C]

- [Clwyd] **HOLYWELL** (“sacred well of St. Winefride / Winifred”, who founded a nunnery in 7th. century) / **TREFFYNNON** :-
“tref”.....”ffynnon” (= “town of the well”).

[Surrey] **ESHER**: esh.....sher.

[LL]

- << O.E. “aesc” (= “ash”) + “scearn” (= “share, district”) :-
(= “ash-tree district”).
- [Devon] **ASHBURTON** (<< O.E. “aesc” + “burna” + “tūn” :-
= “settlement by an ash-tree stream”).
- [Kent] **ASHFORD** (<< O.E. “aesc” + “scēat” + “ford” :-
= “ford by a corner of land
where ash-trees grow”).
- [Derbyshire] **ASHBOURNE** (<< O.E. “aesc” + “burna” :-
= “stream where ash-trees grow”).

[YW]

- [Co. Meath] **ASHBOURNE** (<< O.E. “aesc” + “burna” = “stream where ash-trees grow”), but.....its Irish name is :- **CILL DHÉAGLÁIN** (= “St. Declan’s Church”) !!!

[A]

- [Highland] **ESKADALE** (<< Old Norse “eski” + “dalr” = “ash dale”).
- [Highland] **RUBHA NA H-AIRDE UINSINN**, (“point of the headland of the ash-tree” ; (**uinnsean** (m), ash)).
- [N]

[LL]

- [Buckinghamshire // Hereford & Worcester // Shropshire]
NASH :- (<< Middle English “atten” + Old English “aesc” =
= (“place at the ash-tree”).
- [Hampshire] **ANDOVER** : an.....dover:
(= “place by the ash-tree waters”). (For “an” , read “**onn**”).
- “**onnen,(f.), “onn” / “ynn”** :- (= “ash-tree(s)).

[C]

- [Morgannwg] **ONLLWYN**:- “on.....llwyn” >>
>> (“ash-tree(s) grove”).
- [Mynwy] **TREFONNEN**:- “tref.....onnen” // ... **NASH** !!
>> (“settlement by the ash-tree”).
- [Morgannwg, Castell-nedd Port Talbot]
PENNON:- “pen.....onn”:- >> (“ash-tree end”).
- [Mynwy, Torfaen] **PONT-RHYD-YR-YNN** :-
>> “pont” + “rhyd” + “yr” + “ynn” >>
>> (“bridge at the ash ford”).
- [Morgannwg] **TAIRONNEN**: “tair”.....”onnen” >>
>> (“three ash-trees”).
- [Dyfed, Caerfyrddin // Dyfed, Ceredigion]
LLANON:- “llan.....(santes) Non” >>
>> (St. Non’s (Parish Church)).

- N.B. “ LLWYN ONN ” // “ THE ASH GROVE ”

Y 'lloer oedd yn codi dros gopa 'r hen dderwen,
Down yonder green valley, where streamlets meander,
a 'r haul a fachludai i ddyfnder y don,
when twilight is fading, I pensively rove,
A minnau mewn cariad a'm calon yn curo,
or at the bright noontide, in solitude wander
Yn disgwyl f'anwylyd dan gysgod LLwyn Onn.
and in the dark shades of the lonely Ash Grove.

[Kent] **GILLINGHAM**: gill...ing.....ham.

[LL]

- [Kent // Dorset // Norfolk (near Beccles)] **GILLINGHAM** :-
<< O.E. “Gyllingas’ hām” (= “homestead of Gylla’s people”).
- [Kent] **CHATHAM**: chat.....ham :-
(<< Brythonic “ceto” >> “coed” + O.E. “hām”).
Modern Welsh “coed”, e.g. **Betws y Coed**, “a settlement
by a wood with an oratory / prayer house / chapel”.
Welsh (“betws”), was drawn from O.E. (“bead house”),
(= “man i gyfrif gleiniau wrth weddïo”).

[Kent] **GILLINGHAM**: gilling.....ham.

- [Kent] **ROCHESTER**: ro.....chester (<< Durobrivae + O.E. “ceaster”).
<< Brythonic:- “briva” + “duro” = “bridge” + “fort”.
- What happened??? Sloppy pronunciation (!!)
of “Durobrivae/Durobrevae” reduced it to perhaps “Robri”
and further confusion arose, as the Anglo-Saxons began
to think that a man they would call “Hrof” was involved.
This would make the place “Hrof’s Roman town”,
earning the name “**Hrofesceaster**”.
- Bede quoted (c. 730) both “Durobrivis” and “Hrofesceaster” but by
1086 only “Rovecestre” was in use, leaving only one step
to go to (another **Wroxeter**)..... “**ROCHESTER**” !!

[Middlesex] **ISLEWORTH**: isle.....worth.

[LL]

- << O.E. “worth” (= “enclosure”), so “Gīslhere’s enclosure”.
- [Lancashire] **ASHWORTH**: << O.E. “aesc” + “worth”.
- [Derbyshire] **CHATSWORTH**: << O.E. Ceatt + “worth”.
- [West Sussex] **FITTLEWORTH**: << O.E. Fitela + “worth”.
- [Dorset] **LULWORTH**: << O.E. Lulla + “worth”.
- [Cambridgeshire] **PAPWORTH**: << O.E. Pappa + “worth”.
- [Warwickshire] **KENILWORTH**: << O.E. Cynehild (*the only woman!!*) + “worth”.

[Middlesex] **ISLEWORTH**: isle.....worth.

- [Greater London] **ICKENHAM** :-
(<< O.E. Ticca + “hām” = “Ticca’s village”).
- In (1086) Domesday Book as “**Ticheham**”, but mistakenly thinking of it as “æt **Icheham**” led to (1203) record of “**Ikeham**” and “**Tikenham**”; by 1252 :- **IKENHAM**.
- [Greater London] **TWICKENHAM** : (<< O.E. ??Twicca?? / “twicca / twicce”, (= “river fork”) (“**cymer**” !) + + “n”, (= “of”) + “hamm”, = “riverside pasture”), i.e. pointing at the “land at the confluence of River Crane with River Thames”.

[Lanarkshire] **LESMAHAGOW**:
les.....mahagow (1138 Ecclesia Machuti)

[A]

- **LIOS MO FHÉGU / FHÉCU** (= “enclosure of my **FÉCHÍN**,
(**M'ÉCU / M'ÉGU**)”).
- [Dumfries + Galloway] **ECCLEFECHAN**: eccle...fechan :-
<< “eccle” + **FÉCHÍN** , (not “**eglwys**” + “**bechan**”).
- [Argyll + Bute] **LISMORE**: lis.....more :-
<< Gaelic “**lios**” + “**mór**” (= “great garden / enclosure”).
- [Fife] **PITLESSIE**: pit...lessie :- (=“garden place”).
- [Aberdeenshire] **AUCHTERLESS**:- auchter.....less: <<
<< Gaelic “**uachdar**” + “**lios**” (= “upper enclosure/garden”).
- **Féchín** was an **Irish** saint, who hailed from **Co. West Meath**,
where he was abbot of **Fabher / Fother / Fore**.

[YW]

- [Co. Westmeath] **FORE** : (Irish Gaelic) **BAILE FHOBHAIR** << “**baile**” + “**tobar**”, i.e. (= “homestead or townland of the spring”).....close to the old church of St. Féchín!!
- (Irish Gaelic) “**lios**” (<< “**les**”) = “the space around a dwelling” or “homes enclosed by a bank or a rampart”, then “the dwelling itself”, and, in place-names, “fort” (x 50+).
- [Co. Down/Co. Limerick] **LISBANE**: lis.....ban << “**lios**” + “**bán**”:- (= “fort” + “white”).
- [Co.Mayo / Co.Cavan)] **LISDUFF**: lis.....duff << “**lios**” + “**dubh**”:- (= “fort” + “black”).
- The list continues with yellow ones (“**bui**”), grey ones (“**liath**”), and even red ones (“**ruadh**”) :-
[Co. Antrim/Co. Cork/ Co. Down:- **LISBOY** << “**lios**” + “**buí**”],
[Co. Armagh/Co. Derry :- **LISLEA** << “**lios**” + “**liath**”],
[Co. Clare/Co. Cork/Co. Kerry :- **LISROE** << “**lios**” + “**ruadh**”]

!!!

[C]

- “**llys**”:- (= “hedge around a special home”), then
(= “the dwelling itself”), then, later still,
(= “court”), making it easily recognisable today at every
Magistrates’ Court // “**LLys Ynadon**”. Ambassadors are
today styled “**LLysgenhadwyr**” (= “court messengers”).
- [Gwynedd, Conwy // Morgannwg]
LLYSFAEN : **llys**.....**faen** // **LISVANE** << “court” + “stone”
(“ **maen**”, (m.), “**main**” / “**meini**”),
i.e. where stone has replaced wood.

[LL]

- [Kernow] **LISKEARD** (<< “lys” + “Kerrys”) and
LIZARD (<< “lys” + “ardh”).
- [Hampshire].....**LISS** !!!

[Clwyd, Dinbych] **LLAINWEN**: llain.....wen.

[C]

- “**llain**, (f.), **lleiniau**” = “**darn o dir**” // “strip of ground” +
+ “**gwyn** (m.), “**gwen**” (f.) = (white, fair).
- “**y llain galed**” is “the hard shoulder” of today’s motorways.
- [Gwynedd, Môn] **LLAINGOCH**: llain.....goch << “**llain**” + “**coch**” :-
(? **lliw ’r pridd** ?).

[LL]

- [Kernow] **BOLENA** // **Bos Lennow** (= “dwelling of strip-fields”),
(<< “bos” + “len(f.),lennow”).

[Dyfed, Caerfyrddin//Powys, Brycheiniog]
LLANELLI: **Ilan.....Elli (sant)**, (“parish church of
St. Elli (disgybl i Gadog)”).

[C]

- **Cadog = Catog = Catwg = Cadfael**
(<< “**cad**” (= “**brwydyr**”) + “**mael**” (= “**tywysog**”).
- [Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **LLANGADOG** :- << (“**Ilan**” + **Cadog, sant**).
- [Powys, Brycheiniog] **LLANGATWG** :- << (= St. Cadog’s church).
- [Morgannwg, Castell-nedd Port Talbot]
LLANGATWG // **CADOXTON**, i.e. (in full) :-
CADOXTON -juxta – NEATH.
- [Mynwy] **LLANGATWG DYFFRYN WYSG** (= “St. C.’s church
in vale of Usk”) // **LLANGATTOCK NIGH USK**.
- [Mynwy] **LLANGATWG FEIBION AFEL** (= “Afel’s sons’ church
of St. C.”) // **LLANGATTOCK VIBON AFEL**.
- [Mynwy] **LLANGATWG LINGOED** (= “St. Cadog’s church in
the tall trees”) // **LLANGATTOCK LINGOED**.

[Dyfed, Caerfyrddin // Powys, Brycheiniog]
LLANELLI: Ilan.....Elli (sant), (“parish church of **St. Elli** (disgybl i Gadog)”).

- “**Ilan**”, cognate of (O.E. / Old Norse) “land” and of (Modern German) “Das Land (n.), die Länder”.
- “land” = (a) district, e.g. **CLEVELAND** (= “district of cliffs”).
(b) a piece of land
(c) a single strip in the common field
(d) an estate, e.g. [Tyne and Wear] **SUNDERLAND** (= “estate put asunder from the original one, “sundered land”), recorded in about 1168.

[Dyfed, Caerfyrddin // Powys, Brycheiniog]
LLANELLI: Ilan.....Elli (sant), (parish
church of **St. Elli** (disgybl i Gadog)).

- “**Ilan**” = (a) enclosed ground, e.g. “**perllan**”(“orchard”),
“**gwinllan**”(“vineyard”).
(b) enclosed ground consecrated by a Christian
saint for burying Christians.
(c) a church built on consecrated ground, usually
dedicated to an early saint.
(d) a parish.
- “**Enwogion o fri**” :-
Terry GRIFFITH
Donald SWANN (1923 – 1994)

LLUNDAIN: llun.....dain: // LONDON

[LL]

- << **LONDINIUM**, perhaps.
- **Caer Ludd** (cf. **Ludgate**) did not last.
- Too old, too obscure to be sure.
- "Enwogion o fri" :-
Antony ARMSTRONG-JONES,
1st. Earl of SNOWDON.

LLUNDAIN: llun.....dain: // LONDON

- “Famous faces” :-

Sir David	ATTENBOROUGH	
Clement	ATTLEE	(1883 – 1967)
Robert	BADEN – POWELL	(1857 – 1941)
Sir Douglas	BADER	(1910 – 1982)
Lionel	BART	(1930 – 1999)
David	BECKHAM	
Enid	BLYTON	(1897 – 1968)
Max Walter	BYGRAVES	(1922 –
Maurice	MICKLEWHITE	
Geoffrey	CHAUCER	(1343 – 1400)
		etc.!

[Dyfed, Penfro] **MAENCLOCHOG:**
maen.....clochog.

[C]

- “**maen**, (m.), **main**, **meini**” = “stone” +
+ “**clochog**” (**yn canu fel cloch**) >> “ringing rocks” !
- (Records refer c.1700 to two stones near the
church that made the sound when struck).

[Greater Manchester]
MANCEINION // MANCHESTER

[LL]

- **MAMUCIUM**, “a rounded, breast-shaped hill” +
+ O.E. “caster” (= fort).
- The Roman fort was probably at the confluence of
River Irwell and River Medlock.
- N.B. [Worcs.] **MAMBLE** and (**Doirad Eilinn**)// “PAPS OF JURA”.
(<< **mamm**).

[Greater Manchester]

MANCEINION // MANCHESTER

- “Famous names” :-

Sir John	ALCOCK	(1892 – 1919)
Alfred Alistair	COOKE	(1908 – 1999)
Noel + Liam	GALLAGHER	
David	LLOYD-GEORGE	(1863 – 1945)
Sylvia	PANKHURST	(1882 – 1960)
Brian	STATHAM	(1930 – 2000)

MAYO: may.....yo: << (Irish Gaelic) **Maigh Eo** (“plain of the yew trees”).

[YW]

- a shortened form of :- **MAIGHEÓ NA SACSAN**,
(= “yew- tree plain of the Saxons”),
i.e. settler monks of 7th. century.
- [Co. Longford] **KILLOE** (= “church of the yew-tree”):-
<< “**cill**” = “**eo**”.
- [Co. Cork/Co. Tipperary] **YOUGHAL** (= “yew wood”) :-
<< “**eochoill**”.
- [Co. Antrim] **AHOGILL** (= “ford of the yew woods,
over River Bann or River Maine”) :-
<< “**áth**” + “**eochoille**”.
- [Co. Offaly] **WOOD OF O:** << “**coill**” + “**eo**”.

[A]

- [Isle of Mull] **CRAIGNURE** (= “yew- tree rock”) :-
(<< “**creag an iubhair**” // “**craig yr ywen**(f.), **yw**”).
- **N.B** As per “**TREE REGISTER OF THE BRITISH ISLES**” :-
the three oldest (all yews and 5,000 + years old are in :-
 - 1.= [Perth & Kinross-shire] **FORTINGALL // FARTAIRCHILL** :-
(<< O.G. “**fartair**” + “**ceall**” (= “fortress church”).
 - 2.= [Powys, Maesyfed] **DISGOED** :-
(<< O.E. “**dīsc**” + “**cot**” (= “cottage by (Offa’s) dyke”).
 - 3.= [Gwynedd, Dinbych] **LLANGERNYW** :-
(<< “**llan**” + (**Digain ap Cystennin o**) **Gernyw, sant**),
(= “Saint (5th.cent.) Cornwall’s church”).

OVERTON'S YEWS

- **OVERTON'S** yew-trees, though, are a very special item, as reported in an anonymous poem, penned late in the 19th.cent. :-

"THE SEVEN WONDERS OF WALES" :-

***"Pistyll RHaeadr (Clwyd, Dinbych) and Wrexham Steeple
(Clwyd, Dinbych),
Snowdon's Mountain (Gwynedd, Caernarfon) without its people,
Overton Yew-trees (FFlint), St. Winifred's Wells (FFlint),
Llangollen Bridge (Clwyd, Dinbych) and Gresford Bells
(Clwyd, Dinbych)".***

- [Y FFlint] **OVERTON** : over.....ton : // **OWRTYN**:-
 << O.E. “ofer” (= “bank”) + “t□n” (= “farmstead” >>
 >> “village”, “township”), i.e. almost = “Bankside”,
 but , where there were 21 yew- trees at St.
 Mary’s church before the year 1992, a new one
 was planted there then by Queen Elizabeth II,
 so there are now 22 trees, not 21 !

- [Dinbych] **GRESFORD** : gres.....ford: // **GRESFFORDD**:-
 << O.E.(= “grass” + “ford”) :-
 the town’s All Saints Church acquired a pinnacled
 bell-tower in the 15th. Century and a new set of
 bells were added in 2006.

[Powys, Brycheiniog / Clwyd, Dinbych / Morgannwg, Abertawe] **PEN Y CAE**:
pen.....y.....cae (“end or top of the field”).

[C]

- “**pen,pennau**” (m.) (= “head, end, top”) + “**cae,caeau**” (m.) (= “field”).
(Also:- “**maes,meysydd**” (m.), “**dôl, dolydd / dolau**” (f.).
 [**MAESTEG**] [**DOLGELLAU**]
- “**Diwedd yr Enfys**” :-
 (“**diwedd**” (m.) (= the end) +
 + (“**yr enfys**”, “**yr enfysau**” (f.) (= the rainbow)
 is now the name of the house.
- [Kernow] **PENPRAZE** (<< “penn” (=“top”) + “pras” (= “meadow”).

[LL]

- [West Sussex]

WORTHING:- “Wurth’s people”:-
<< O.E. “-ingas” + Wurd̄ (cf. Gillingham).

- [Sussex: x 45] e.g. **HASTINGS** (“Hāēsta’s people”).
COCKING (“Cocca’s people”).
IPING (“Ipa’s people”).
LANCING (“Wlanc’s people”).
ANGMERING (“Angenmāēr’s people”).
GORING (“Gāra’s people”).
- [Surrey: x 8] e.g. **GODALMING** (“Gōdhelm’s people”).
WOKING (“Woce’s people”).
- [Hampshire: x 5] e.g. **HAYLING** (“Haegel’s people”).
- [Berkshire: x 4] e.g. **READING** (“Rēada’s people”).
- [Dorset: x 1] e.g. **GILLINGHAM** (“Gylla’s people”).

[Dyfed] **PENFRO**: pen.....fro: //

PEMBROKE

[C]

- “pen,pennau” (m.) (= “head, end, top”) +
+ “bro,bröydd” (f.) (= “region, country, vale, lowland”).
- << Old Welsh “**Penfrog**”,.....preserved by the English !!!
- o.o.s.c. southernmost hundred of **Dyfed** and
headland (= “**penrhyn**”) of the old kingdom.
- o.o.s.c. **Dyfed** << **DEMETAE**, (= “trigolion y rhanbarth”).
- “Enwogion o fri” :-
Henry VII (1457 / 1485 – 1509) of ENGLAND.

[Dyfed] **PENFRO**: pen.....fro: //
PEMBROKE

- **[C]**
- **PEMBROKE DOCK** :- created in 1814 (George III) as a Royal Dockyard and closed in 1926 (George V).
- [Dyfed, Penfro] **LLANBADRIG // PATER(CHURCH)** :-
llan.....Padrig : (= “St. Patrick’s church”),
was the original village.
- [Gwynedd, Ynys Môn] **LLANBADRIG** :
llan.....Padrig ab Alfryd :
(6th.century saint).

[Morgannwg, Abertawe / Mynwy]
PEN-MAEN : pen.....maen.

[C]

- << **"pen,pennau"** (m.) (= "head, end, top") +
+ **"maen, main / meini"** (m.) (= "stone").
- **"penmaen"** (= **"pentir,pentiroedd"** (m.)) (= "rocky promontory") //
(= "stony slope").

[Morgannwg] **PEN Y BONT AR OGWR:**
(bridge's end on River Ogwr) // **BRIDGEND.**

[C]

- **pen.....y.....bont.....ar.....Ogwr.**
(N.B. **Ogwr** // Ogmore << “OCMUR”).
- [Powys, Brycheiniog] **TALYBONT AR WYSG:**
(= “bridge's end on River Usk”).
- **tal.....y.....bont.....ar.....Wysg:**
(“tâl, talau” (m.) = (“forehead, front, end”).
- [Ceredigion, Aberteifi] **PEN-BONT RHYDYBEDDAU:**
(**pen.....bont.....rhyd.....y.....beddau**)
= (“end of the bridge at the ford of the graves”) !!
(??? following executions ???).

[A]

- [Islay] **BRIDGEND**: // **BEUL AN ÁTHA** (= “mouth of the ford”).<<
<< “**beul, beòil**” (m.) (= “mouth”, “opening”, “approach”),
so :- “**beul an là**” = (“the dawn of day”).

[YW]

- [Co. Donegal] **BRIDGEND**: // **CEANN AN DROICHID** :-
(= “head of the bridge”).
<< “**ceann, cinn**”(m.) (= “head”) +
+ “**droichead, droichid**”(m.) =
= (“bridge”, “of the bridge”, “bridges”).

[LL]

- [Lincolnshire] **BRIDGEND**: refers to a raised track, a causeway,
through marshland, not over a river !!

[Hampshire] **PETERSFIELD** // **MAESPEDR.**

[LL]

- << O.E. “**Peteres feld**” (“Peter’s field”) in a document of 1182,
(i.e. new town after Norman Conquest).
- Unusually, the town took the name of the church, St. Peter’s,
and then went on to refer to “open land” or “feld”,
part of which is now Petersfield Heath.

[C]

- [Dyfed, Caerfyrddin]

SAIN PEDR // ST. PETER'S.

- [Mynwy]

LLANBEDR-GWYNLLŴG //

// PETERSTONE WENTLOOG.

- [Morgannwg]

LLANBEDR-Y-FRO (-AR -ELÁI) //

PETERSTON-SUPER-ELY,

(itself alongside)

LLANFIHANGEL-AR -ELÁI //

MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY).

- [Morgannwg]

LLANBEDR-AR-FYNNYDD //

PETERSTON-SUPER -MONTEM.

- [Dyfed, Aberteifi]

LLANBEDR PONT STEFFAN //

LLANBED(R): // LAMPETER :-

(= “St. Peter’s church by Stephen’s bridge”),

Stephen being at one time

“cwnstabl y castell”, (= “the castle constable”).

[Devon] **PLYMSTOCK** : plym.....stock.

[LL]

- **PLYMPTON** :- (<< O.E. “plūme” + “tūn”) : (= “plum-tree village”) :- recorded (early 10th.century) as “**PLYMENTUM**”.
Did the nearby river not have a name ?
- **PLYMSTOCK** : (<< O.E. “plūme” + “stoc”) : (= “plum-tree place” or “secondary settlement”), which was then written as “**PLEMESTOCHA**” into the Domesday Book in 1086. So, it must have been River Plym, surely ?.
- **PLYMOUTH** :- (<< O.E. “moutha”) : (= “at mouth of the Plym”) :- recorded (mid 15th. century) , prior to this back formation, as :- “**SUTTON**” (= “southern village”), its manor held by the priory of **PLYMPTON**.

- “Famous faces” :-

Beryl	COOK	(1926 – 2008)
Michael Mackintosh	FOOT	(1913 – 2010)
Sir John	HAWKINS	(1532 – 1595).
David Anthony	OWEN, Baron.	
Sir Donald Alfred	SINDEN	(1923 –
Wayne	SLEEP	
Sir Joshua	REYNOLDS	(1723 – 1792)

[Morgannwg] **PONTARDULAIS:** pont.....a(be)r.....Dulais.

[C]

- (= “bridge at mouth of River **Dulais**” (= “black stream”).
- “**Pontar-dd-ulais**” is an error. The early form (recorded in 1550), “**Pont aber Dulais**” arose because the big bridge over River Loughor // **Afon LLwchwr** was rebuilt near the mouth of the little River **Dulais**.
- “**PONTABERDULAIS**” did not in fact cross **Afon Dulais**;
it crossed **Afon LLwchwr**.
- With time “**PONTABERDULAIS**” became :- “**PONTARDULAIS**”.
- Because correct Welsh requires a soft mutation after the tiny preposition, “**ar**”, a Mr. E. Lewis Evans (1949) claimed that “**Pontarddulais**” (pont...**ar**...**DDulais**) was correct. NO !!!!!!!!

[Morgannwg] **PONTARDULAIS:** pont.....a(be)r.....Dulais.

- Apart from the mistake of ignoring the old, recorded form and then seeing only a modern word, place-names do exist in something of a historic world of their own. They are not modern and will forever be unlikely to correspond to the language of today.
- [Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **PONT-IÊTS** // **PONTYATES**:-
(= “Yates’ bridge”).
- [Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **PONTYBEREM** :-
(= “River Berem bridge”).

[A]

[LL]

- [Lanarkshire / Isle of Man]

DOUGLAS: << “dubh” + “glas” :-
(= “dark // black water”).

[YW]

- [Co. Cork / Co. Laois]

DOUGLAS: << “dúglas” :-
(= “black stream”).

[LL]

- [Devon]

DAWLISH: (= “black stream”).

[A]

- [Strathclyde]

GLASGOW: << (Mod. W.) “glas” + “cau” :-
(= grey-green hollow).

[C]

- [Gwynedd, Caernarfon]

PANTGLAS: “pant” “glas” :-
(= green hollow).

[Hampshire] **PORTSMOUTH**

[LL]

- “port” << (Latin) “portus” = “harbour”, rather than “new market town”.
- “**PORTESMUTHA**” in a document around 900 shows it to be (= “mouth of the port”), rather than positioned on a river, as was the case with [Dorset] **WEYMOUTH**, (recorded in 939) as “**WAIMOUTHE**” (= “mouth of the River Wey”).
- [Hampshire] **PORTCHESTER**: << “port” + O.E. “caster”(= castle).
- As “**Portus Ardaoni**”, **Portchester** was one of the forts of “**Litus Saxonicum**”,(// “Saxon Shore”) a line of hill-forts stretching round to [Norfolk] **Brancaster** (“Branodunum”). Rather than “*coast garrisoned by Saxon mercenaries*” it indicated, rather more probably, a “*coast liable to attack by Saxons*”.

- **o.o.s.c. Hampshire** developed out of the name “Hamptonshire” (which explains why today’s town is “Southampton”), while the abbreviation “**Hants.**” developed from a Norman form “Hantescire”, (<< an Anglo-Saxon one, written as :- (“Hamtunscir”).
- Quirkily, the Latin crest of Hampshire County Council, “**comitatus Southamtoniensis**” refers to the “county of Southampton” !!

[C]

- [Dyfed, Aberteifi] **ABERPORTH**: aber.....porth :-

originally, “**aber**” + “**blaen**” (= “pen”) + “**porth**” (= “bae”) +

+ **Afon Hoddni /Hoddnant /Howni** (“easy / smooth”),

i.e. “the bay at the mouth of River Hoddni” (“free-flowing”).

[Clwyd, FFlint] **PRESTATYN:**
presta.....tyn.

[C]

- << O.E. “prēosta” + “tūn”, (= “priests’ farmstead / main farm”).

[LL]

- [Lancashire] **PRESTON:-** << O.E. “prēosta” + “tūn”,
(i.e. an endowment for priests
serving elsewhere).
- [Greater Manchester] **PRESTWICH:-** << O.E. “prēosta” + “wīc”,
(=“priests’ outlying farm”).

[A]

- [Strathclyde] **PRESTWICK:-** << O.E. “prēosta” + “wīc”,
(= “priests’ outlying farm”).
- [Lothian] **PRESTONPANS:-**
(<< O.E. (= “salt pans at the priests’ village”),
(these were laid out in 13th.century
by monks of Newbattle Abbey).

[C]

- [Powys, Maesyfed] **PRESTEIGNE:** prest.....eigne:-
<< O.E. “prēosta” + “hāēmed”,
(= “priests’ household”),
but the Welsh name for the town is :-
// **LLANANDRAS: Ilan.....Andras:-**
(= “the (parish)church of **St. Andrew**”).

- O.O.S.C. **MAESYFED** :- << “**maes**” + “**Hyfaidd**”,
 (= “Hyfaidd’s field”),
 // **RADNOR** :- << O.E. “rēad” + “ofer”:-
 (= “place at the red bank”).

- O.O.S.C. **Y FFLINT**:- << Middle English “flint” (= “hard rock”,
 i.e. the platform under her castle”).
 A capricious “**Caer Cellestr**” (1757)
 gained no currency.
 Today’s “flint” is “**callestr, cellystr** (f.)”.

[Surrey] **RICHMOND**: rich.....mond: <<
(Norman French:- “riche” + “mont”).

[LL]

- **SHEEN** :- originally, meaning (= “shelters”).
- Norman name change in 1501 by the Earl of Richmond,
i.e.....King Henry VII !!!
- [Yorkshire] **RICHMOND**:- << Norman French:- (= “strong hill”).
- The palace of Sheen burned down in 1501. Henry VII decided to
rename it with greater grandeur !

[Gwynedd, DINBYCH] RHIWABON // RUABON

- “rhiw” (= “hill”) + Mabon) >> “Mabon’s hill”.
- Cf. RHIWBEINA // RHIWBINA :-
“rhiw” + ”y” + “brein / brain” (= “crows’ hill”).

[Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **RHYDAMAN:**
rhyd.....aman // AMMANFORD.

[C]

- = rhyd ar yr Afon Aman (“a” + “banw”), (= “River Piglet ford”).
- [Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **RHYDCYMERAU:- rhyd.....cymerau:**
(= “ford at the confluences” (“cymer, cymerau” (m.))).
- [Gwynedd, Caernarfon] **RHYDYCLAF(R)DY: rhyd.....y.....clafdy:-**
(= “ford at the hospice for lepers”) (!!)
<< “rhyd, rhydau (f.)” = “ford” +
+ “claf, cleifion(m.)” = “sick, ill, ailing” +
+ “tŷ, tai, teiau(m.) ” = “house”.
- [Kernow] **CLODGY // “KLAVJI”** : (= “leper-house”).

[LL]

- o.o.s.c. [Oxfordshire] **OXFORD** : ox.....ford: //
// **RHYDYCHEN** : (“**y**chen(m.),”**ych**”) = “ox”.

[A]

- o.o.s.c. [Morayshire] **DAVA** : dav.....a : << (Gaelic):-
“**damh, daimh, daimh(m).**” (= “ox”, “stag”) +
+ “**àth**” (= “ford”).

[LL]

- o.o.s.c. [Kernow] **REDRUTH** : red.....ruth : // **RYS DRUDH** :
<< Cornish (= “ford”// “**rhyd**”) +
+ (= “red”// “**rhudd**”) :-
with the very same ruddiness appearing in
[Clwyd, Dinbych] **RHUTHUN** // **RUTHIN** :
(<< “**rhudd**” + “**din**”, i.e. “red fort”).

[Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **SANCLÊR:**
san.....cler: // **ST. CLEAR'S.**

[C]

- Saint Clear (<< (Latin) “clarus”).
- sant o'r nawfed ganrif a gysylltir â CHERNYW.
- o.o.s.c. **DYFED:** o'r llwyth a drigai yn y rhan yma o'r wlad,
sef y “**DEMETAE**”.

[Clwyd, Dinbych] **SONLLI**: son.....lli: //
SONTLEY.

[LL]

- **SONTLEY** : << O.E. “sand” + “lea” (= “piece of open ground”).
- **SONLLI** : a Cymricised form of **SONTLEY**.

[C]

- o.o.s.c. **DINBYCH** : << “**din**” (= “**caer**”) + “**bach**”):-
(= “small fort”).

[STAFFORDSHIRE] STOKE-ON-TRENT

- [LL]
- << O.E. “stoc” (= “place”, either a “religious place”
or a “dependent settlement”).
- (1086) In Domesday Book as :- “**STOCHE**”.
- [Grt. Manchester] **STOCKPORT** : (<< O.E. “stoc” + “port”)
 (“market-place at dependent settlement”).

[Powys, Brycheiniog] **TALYBONT AR WYSG**:- tâl...y...bont...ar...Wysg.

[C]

- (= end of the bridge over the River Usk): (**tâl, talau** (m.)” =“forehead”, (“**talcen, talcennau, talcenni** (m.)”), “front”, “end”).
- [Gwynedd, Caernarfon / Gwynedd, Meirionydd / Dyfed, Aberteifi] **TAL-Y--BONT**:- “bridge end”.
- [Powys, Trefaldwyn] **TAL-Y-BONT**:- “bridge end”: (1440) // // **BUTTINGTON** (1166) : (= “Bōta’s t□n”) !!!
- [Powys, Brycheiniog] **TALGARTH**: **tâl...garth** << “**tâl**” + “**garth**”:- (= “end of the ridge”).
- [Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **TALACHARN** : **tâl.....acharn**: // // **LAUGHARNE**: << “**tâl** + (?) **Nant Coran** (?)”.

[Clwyd, Dinbych] **WRECSAM**:
wrecs.....am: WREXHAM.

[C]

- << O.E. “Wryhtel” + “hamm”:-
(= “Wryhtel’s farm/waterside pasture meadow”).
- As a straightforward word in Old English, “wryhtel”
signified “workman” or “----wright”, e.g. cartwright.
- Today’s..... Watery Road, Watery Lane, Brook Street and
Rivulet Road show that there used to be a river there,
even if it isn’t there now.
- Welsh influence created (1291) **GWREGSAM**, leading to :-
WRECSAM.

[Clwyd, Dinbych] **WRECSAM:**
wrecs.....am: **WREXHAM.**

[C]

- “Enwogion o fri” :-

Charles Harold DODD (1884 – 1973)

Robert SAVAGE

- o.o.s.c. Eisteddfod (1876) : Cadair DDU cyntaf :

“Taliesin o Eifion” (Thomas JONES).

[2nd.(1917) PEN BEDW // BIRKENHEAD:

“Hedd Wyn” (Ellis Evans)].

- Eisteddfodau 1912 a 1977 : Coron a ‘r Gadair i ‘r un dyn :

1912 :- Sir T. H. PARRY-WILLIAMS.

1977 :- Donald EVANS

[Clwyd] **Y RHYL**: yr.....hyl:
<< Welsh “y(r)” + O.E. “hyll”.

[C]

- Known at one time (1292) as Hull !!!
- [Morgannwg] **PONT –YR – HYL** // **PONT – Y – RHYL** :-
(<< “pont” + “yr” + O.E. “hyll”).
- [Mynwy] **PONT – RHYD – YR - YNN** //
// **PONTRHYDYRUN** :-
(= “bridge at the ash ford”).
- [Morgannwg] **TRE-HYL** // **TRE-HILL** :-
(<< “tre(f)” (= “town”) + O.E. “hyll”).

[LL]

- [Somerset] **TINTINHULL** :- (<< “din” + ?? + O.E. “hyll”).
- o.o.s.c. **Yn Eisteddfod 1953 : Dilys Cadwalader y ferch cyntaf i ennill Y Goron.**

[Clwyd] **Y RHYL**: yr.....hyl:
<< Welsh “y(r)” + O.E. “hyll”.

[LL]

- [Humber-side] Hull is the river, a name derived from a Celtic source (“hul” = “muddy”).
- Kingston appeared after 1292 (when the manor came to King Edward I, 1239 / 1272 - 1307).
- A 1299 document refers to :-
“Kyngeston super Hul”.

[Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **YR HENDY:** yr.....hendy :-

[C]

- [Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **YR HENDY** :-
<< “yr” + “hen” + “tŷ” (tŷ, tai / teiau (m.) = “house”),
(= “the old house”), but, (exactly like “**Yr Hendre**”),
originally with reference to the “old”, i.e. winter home,
as opposed to the summer one, “**Yr Hafod**”.

[LL]

- [Kernow] **HENDRA:** (= “the old,main,winter farmhouse”).
HEWAS // HAVOS : (= “the summer home / pasture”).

[Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **YR HENDY:** **yr.....hendy :**

[C]

- [Dyfed, Caerfyrddin] **HENDY–GWYN–AR–DAF** // **WHITLAND** :
“**hen**” + “**tŷ**” + “**gwyn**” + “**ar**” + “**yr**” + “(Afon) **Taf**”,
 (“the old, white house on the River Taf”).
- [Morgannwg, Castell-nedd Port Talbot] **YR HENGOED:**
yr.....hengoed :- << “**hen**” + “**coed**”, “the old woods”.
- [Mynwy] **COED DUON** : **coed.....duon**:- (<< “woods” + “black”) //
// **BLACKWOOD**, Mon..
- [Mynwy] **PENMAEN** :- (= “rocky promontory”, or, perhaps,
“the top of the ston(y slope”).
- [Mynwy] **YR HENGOED** :- “the old woods”,.....the old school !!!

EIN GWLEDYDD

[A]

[C]

[YW]

[LL]

AMEN!

THE GLEISION COLLIERY DISASTER

- **[C]**
- **[Morgannwg] CILYBEBYLL : cil.....y.....pebyll :**
(= “nook of the shelters”).
- **“cil (m.), ciliau / cilion”** :- (= “nook, recess, corner ; retreat”).
- **“pabell (m./f.), pebyll(au) / pebyllion / pebylloedd”** :-
(=“shelter, shieling, sparse dwelling ; tent, pavilion”),
(<< (Latin) “papilio” (= “butterfly”) and also
(French) “pavillon”(= “tent”, “pavilion”).
- **Er cof y pedwar mwynwyr :-**

Charles	BRESLIN	(62)
Phillip	HILL	(45)
Garry	JENKINS	(39)
David	POWELL	(50)

Rhai enwau ychwanegol.....

Some additions.....

[DYFED, CEREDIGION] ABERTEIFI // CARDIGAN

[C]

•“**aber (g/b); aberoedd**” = “estuary, confluence, mouth of the river”.

•**Afon Teifi**

[DYFED, CEREDIGION] ABERYSTWYTH aber.....Ystwyth

[C]

•“**aber**” (g/b) “**aberoedd**” = “estuary, confluence, mouth of the river”

•**Afon Ystwyth**

**[GWYNEDD, CAERNARFON] CAERNARFON:
caer.....yn.....Arfon**

[C]

- **“caer (b), caerau / ceyrydd” = fort, fortress.**
- **“yn Arfon” = in the area of Arfon.**

[HAMPSHIRE] FARNBOROUGH

[LL]

- “Ferneberga” in Domesday Book (1086).
- O.E. “fearn” = “fern” + “beorg” = hill.
- Farnham, also in Hampshire, is very similar:
- O.E. “fearn” + “hamm” = fern meadow

[Morgannwg, RHondda Cynon Taf]

LLWYNYPIA: Ilwyn.....y.....piau

[C]

- “Ilwyn (g), llwyni” = grove, bush.
- “pioden (b), piau” = magpie

[DYFED, CEREDIGION] PONTRHYDFENDIGAID
pont.....rhyd.....fendigaid

[C]

- **“pont (b), pontydd” = “bridge”**
- **“rhyd (b) rhydau” = “ford”**
- **“bendigaid / bendigedig” = “blessed, holy”**
- **= “bridge at the blessed ford”.**

[Tyne and Wear] SUNDERLAND

[LL]

- “O.E. “sundor-land” (= detached estate, i.e. land sundered from a main estate).
- [NORTHUMBERLAND] North Sunderland differs, stemming from O.E. meaning “southern land”.

[A]

- [Argyll and Bute] Sunderland, Islay = southern land.
- [SUTHERLAND] :-
- “O. Norse “suthr land” = southern edge of Norse territories in Scotland.

[LL]

- [Lancashire] : Sunderland, near Lancaster = southern land.
- [Cumbria] : Sunderland, near Cockermouth = southern land.

- “Famous faces” :-

Kate ADIE (1945 –
James BOLAM (1938 –
Sir Joseph SWAN (1828 – 1914)
Inventor (1860) of the electric lamp.

[Morgannwg, ABERTAWE] TREFORYS: tre.....forys MORRISTON

[C]

•“tref (b), trefi / trefydd” = town

- Originally = the large farm created after clearing a forest,
then = the land surrounding a dwelling,
then = home of an important person within a settlement,
then (much later) = a town.
- Sir John MORRIS of Clasemont.
- (from Shropshire in 1724 to supervise Llangyfelach Copper Works, took control in 1726 and in 1768 initiated the building of homes for the workforce).

[Morgannwg, RHondda Cynon Taf]

TYLORSTOWN

[C]

- Tylor's town, after Alfred Tylor from Newgate, London (1824-84).
- Developed on south side of **PENDYRYS** Colliery, opened in 1873-1876 by Tylor's Colliery Co. Ltd.
- Alfred TYLOR, a Quaker, married a daughter of another Quaker, Frederick William HARRIS (1833-1917), main shareholder in the Deep Navigation Pit (originally Harris Navigation Colliery (1872-3)).

• **TREHARRIS**: = "tref + Harris (= Harris' settlement).

• **TREHERBERT**: = "tref + Herbert (= Herbert's settlement).

Herbert was one of the BUTE family names. He bought the mineral rights of Pendyrys farm [Morgannwg] in 1872 and sold out in 1893.

• **PENDYRYS**: "pen + dyrys (end point of land and tir gwyllt a garw na ellir ei drin yn rhwydd).